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Repair: Sheet Metal Work 3: 9857.02.

INSTITUTION Dade County Public Schools, Miami, Fla.

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Quinmester Program

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DESCRIPTORS Course Content; Course Objectives; *Curriculum Guides; Job Skills; Metallurgy; *Metal Working

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IDENTIFIERS *Quinmester Program

ABSTRACT

The course helps students determine types of repairs, compute repair sizes, and complete the repair through surface protection. Course content includes goals, specific objectives, protection of metals, repairs to metal skin, and honeycomb structure repair. A bibliography and post-test are appended. A prerequisite for this course is mastery of the skills covered in the course "Aircraft Assembly and Surface Repair 1". (NH)



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Course Outline

SHEET METAL WORK 3 - 9857 (Aircraft Metal Skin Repair and Honeycomb Structure Repair)

Denartment 48 - Ouin 9857.02

DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1450 NORTHEAST SECOND AVENUE MIAMI, FLORIDA 33132

Course Outline

SHEET METAL WORK 3 - 9857 (Aircraft Metal Skin Repair and Honeycomb Structure Repair)

Department 48 - Quin 9857.02

county office of VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION



THE SCHOOL BOARD OF DADE COUNTY

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Dr. E. L. Whigham, Superintendent of Schools Dade County Public Schools Miami, Florida 33l32

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Published by the School Board of Dade County



Course Description

9857	48	9857.02	Honeycomb Structure	· ·
State Category	County Dept.	County Course	Course Title	
Number	Number	Number		

This is an advanced quinmester course which will include determining types of repairs needed, computing repair sizes and completing repair through surface protection. Understanding honeycomb construction and repair, will also be covered. This is a three quinmester credit course.

Indicators of success: Prior to entry into this course, the vocational student must display mastery of the skills indicated in Aircraft Assembly Riveting and Surface Repair 1 (9855.02).

Clock Hours: 135



PREFACE

The following course outline is a second quinmester course and will serve as a guide to the instructor teaching in the field of advanced sheet metal work.

Prior to entry into this course the student must display mastery of the skills indicated in Aircraft Assembly Riveting and Surface Repair 1 (9855.02).

This course is composed of four blocks of instructions, which are further subdivided into several units each, requiring one quinmester of 135 hours. Emphasis is placed on the use of visual aids, mock-ups, cut-aways, transparencies, films, instructional sheets and manipulative shop practice.

Upon completion of this course the student will have a basic understanding of types of repairs needed on aircraft metal skin, honeycomb construction and honeycomb repairs.

This outline was developed through the cooperative efforts of the instructional and supervisory personnel, the Quinmester Advisory Committee and the Vocational Curriculum Materials Service, and has been approved by the Dade County Vocational Curriculum Committee.



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GOALS

The student must be able to demonstrate:

- 1. The skills and knowledge necessary to make aircraft metal skin repairs.
- 2. The skills and knowledge necessary to perform and apply metal protection.
- 3. The ability to identify honeycomb materials and to make general honeycomb repairs.
- 4. The ability to properly interpret F.A.A. regulations pertaining to sheet metal and honeycomb repairs.
- 5. Ability inherent to the proper attitudes which will make him a desirable employee in industry.



SPECIFIC BLOCK OBJECTIVES

BLOCK I - PROTECTION OF METALS

The student must be able to:

- 1. Identify and state the different types of corrosion affecting aircraft metals.
- 2. Exhibit the ability to remove corrosion from aluminium and steel.
- 3. Demonstrate the ability to apply corrosion preventative materials on aircraft metals.

BLOCK II - REPAIRS TO METAL SKIN

The student must be able to:

- 1. Exhibit the ability to make general repairs on aircraft metal skin.
- 2. Demonstrate the ability to make repairs requiring joggling.

BLOCK III - HONEYCOMB STRUCTURE REPAIR

The student must be able to:

- 1. Exhibit the skills and understanding needed to do honeycomb structure repairs.
- 2. State the various methods of repairing damaged honeycomb material.
- 3. Exhibit the ability to identify the materials needed to make honey-comb repairs.

BLOCK IV - OUINMESTER POSTTEST

The student must be able to:

1. Satisfactorily complete the quinmester posttest.



Course Outline

SHEET METAL WORK 3 - 9857 (Aircraft Metal Skin Repair and Honeycomb Structure Repair)

Department 48 - Quin 9857.02

I. PROTECTION OF METALS

- Corrosion of Aircraft Metals
 - 1. Types of corrosion
 - 2. Removal from aluminium
 - 3. Removal from magnesium
 - 4. Removal from steels
- B. Applying Corrosion Preventatives
 - 1. Paints and primers
 - 2. Electroplating metal surfaces
 - 3. Metalizing metal surfaces

REPAIRS TO METAL SKIN II.

- A. Making Sheet Metal Skin Repairs
 - 1. External skin patches
 - a. Round
 - b. Square
 - c. Oval
 - d. Rectangular
 - 2. Flush Skin Patches
 - a. Pound
 - b. Oval
 - c. Square
 - d. Rectangular
- B. Making Repairs Requiring Joggling
 - 1. Joaqling the doubler
 - 2. Attaching doubler to adjoining members
 - 3. Inspecting repairs in accordance with repair manuals

HONEYCOMB STRUCTURE REPAIR III.

- Repairing Honeycomb Material
 - 1. Inspecting damaged area
 - a. Stub meter

 - b. Tap hammerc. Nitric acid test
 - 2. Classifying damages
 - a. Class I
 - b. Class II
 - c. Class III
 - d. Class IV



- B. Repairable Damage to Honeycomb Material
 1. Checking necessary safety precautions
 2. Making repair to area of minor damage
 3. Making repair to area of major damage
- IV. QUINMESTER POSTTEST



BIBLIOGRAPHY (Aircraft Metal Skin Repair and Honeycomb Structure)

Basic References:

None

Supplementary References:

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 F.A.A. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office,
 1972. Pp. 538.
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 1970. Pp. 497.
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- 4. Bent, Ralph D. and McKinley, James L. <u>Λircraft Maintenance and Repairs</u>. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1955. Pp. 444.
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 and Practices Aircraft Inspection and Repairs Advisory
 Circular 43-13-1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing
 Office, 1965. Pp. 232.
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- 8. Northrup Institute of Technology. Basic Science for Aerospace Vehicles. 3rd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1963.
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A P P E N D I X

Quinmester Posttest Sample

QUINMESTER POSTTEST

Name _		. Date	Score
		Multiple Choice Test Items	
		•	
0-14-0		tement needs a word, a figure, or a phra the choices listed is correct. Place th the space provided at the left edge of t	e letter of the choice
	1.	Electrolytic corrosion is usually caused	by:
	1	Improper ground Static electricity Two dissimilar metals Too high a voltage	
**********		Spilled battery acid from a nickel cadmin	um battery i s neutralized
		a. Aviation gas b. Mineral spirits c. Boric acid d. White gas	
	3.	Aerobic bacteria feeds on:	
		a. Rubber fuel cells only b. Fuel cells sealants c. Jet A fuel only d. Oxygen	
***	4.	Corrosion can be controlled to a minimum	if you:
		 a. Keen aircraft clean and dry at all t b. Keen aircraft in the hanger c. Inspect aircraft annually d. Ground the aircraft at all times 	imes
	5.	The emphasis on corrosion control should	be on:
		a. Annual inspection basisb. Preventive maintenance basisc. The manufacture of the aircraftd. All of the above	
	6.	Exfoliation can be detected:	
		a. By its dark blue colorb. By its ability to be peeled off in sc. By magnafluxingd. The chalky nowder on the surface of	•



	7.	Battery compartments are protected from corrosion by:
		 a. Grounding the battery b. Hermetically sealing the compartment c. Checking electrolyte daily d. Using acid proof paints and proper venting
	8.	Aircraft steel tubing is protected from corrosion internally by:
		a. Hot line oil or linseed oil b. Covering with fabric c. Cadmium plating d. Rosette welding
	9.	A round bulge appearing in the aluminium surface is an indication of:
		a. Fretting corrosionb. Paint blisteringc. Intergranular corrosiond. Air bubble
~	10.	How would you determine the proper paper cleaning agent for a certain job?
		a. A-C-65-9 b. A-C-43-13-1 c. Manufacturer's standard processes d. F.A.R. Part 145
	11.	What is to be used as the authority for making metal skin repairs?
		a. F.A.R. A-C-65-9 b. F.A.R. 43-13-1 c. A-C-65-15 d. !!anufacturer's structural repair manual for the aircraft
	12.	The size and shape of the patch is determined in general by the:
		 a. Number of patches in the damaged area b. Number of rivets required in the repair c. Thickness of metal d. Type of metal
as n a matana a	13.	The metal patch which provides a good concentration of rivets within the critical stress area, eliminates dangerous stress concentration and is very simple to lay out and should be used whenever possible in the:
		a. Round patch b. Flush patch c. Rectangle patch

	14.	In aircraft construction a panel is:
		 a. Any single sheet of metal covering b. Any metal covering in the cockpit c. Only found on aircraft bulkhead d. A stringer repair
	15.	The patch which is used because of the uniform distribution of rivets and where the direction of the stress is unknown or where it is known to change frequently is the:
		a. Elongated patchb. Ovalc. Roundd. Square
	16.	An offset formed on an angle strip to allow clearance for a sheet or an extrussion is called a:
		a. Sparb. Jogglec. Stringerd. All of the above
	17.	A joggle can be formed by:
		a. Cornice brakeb. Joggle blocksc. Steel or aluminium diesd. All of the above
	18.	When using joggling dies for the firs time, test them for accuracy on a:
		 a. Piece of steel first b. Piece of waste stock c. Piece of plexiglass d. Piece of aircraft fabric
***************************************	19.	Where aerodynamic smoothness is required use the:
		a. Lap patchb. Sealant repair onlyc. Flush patchd. All of the above
	20.	Metal bonded honeycomb construction:
		 a. Better able to withstand sonic vibrations b. Low cost when compared with fastener and installation cost of conventional structures
		c. Reduces the number of parts needed and greatly reduces sealing problems
		d. All of the above



	21.	Most of the damages to honeycomb assemblies result from:
		a. Flight loadsb. Ground handlingc. Sonic vibrationd. All of the above
	22.	What is the simplest way to test for delamination?
		a. Destructive testingb. Metallic ring testc. Dye penetrate testingd. All of the above
	23.	What tool is used to remove damaged material from metal bonded honeycomb panels?
		a. Aviation snipsb. Micro-shaverc. Pneumatically powered hand-operated-routerd. Air drill motor
en de repriète de la seconda d	24.	What is the maximum allowable depth for removal of damaged honeycomb core material?
		 a. Minimum depth that will allow you to remove all the damage b. One inch beyond the damaged area c. Only 1/2 of the damaged core material d. There is no set allowable depth
·	25.	How many layers of glass fabric cloth are required in the repair of the flat surface of a metal bonded honeycomb panel?
		a. Three layers of number 181 glass fabric cloth b. One layer of number 181 glass fabric cloth c. Two layers of number 181 glass fabric cloth d. Four layers of number 181 glass fabric cloth

ANSWER KEY TO QUINMESTER POSTTEST

1.	С	
2.	С	
3.	d	
4.	a	
5.	b	
6.	b	
7.	d	
8.	a	
9.	C	
10.	C	
11.	d	
12.	b	
12	А	

14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.	a cbdb cddb c
24. 25.	a C

